From the Mormon Country.

[From the Times and Seasons.]

City or Nauvoo, January 1, 1842.

Officers.—It is supposed by many abroad that all of our officers are Mormons—this, however, is not the case. A large number of the officers of the Nauvoo Legion; several members of the City Council, both Aldermen and Councillors; and a large portion of the Regents of the University; are not members of any church—many of them are old citizens who resided here long before we were driven from Missouri. This will show to the world, that although, numercilly, we far exceed the remaining pertion of the community in this vicinity, we are not disposed to exercise that power to the exclusion of men of sterling worth and integrity, simply because they do not believe in our religion. All we ever asked was that we might have the privileges of other men—the supremacy of the Constitution and the Larce should be paramount to every other consideration.

the Lorge should be paramount to every other consideration.

New York Weekly Herald—James Gordon Benneyt.

[Extract from the Minutes of the City Council.]

"The Council then received the following communication from the Mryor, to wit:—

City of Nauvoo, Lilinois.

Mayor's Office, Dec. 18th, A.D. 1841.

Alderman and Councillous:—

Permit me to call your attention to that excellent and useful paper—"The New York Herald—"—and its able and persevering editor, James Gordon Benneyt.—The public press, when under the supervision of virtuous, in ciliectual, and energetichainds, is the great safe guard of morality and religious; and a principal medium of earl, and correct information in relation to men and things,—and gratitude is a property of mental excellence which should ever be cherished both by individuals and compacts. Such a press is the Herald, and the warmest gratitude is due from this community to its noble and patriotic editor. Though opposed to most of us in matters of religion, he is perfectly liberal; and, as a public journalist, he has no superior. The articles admitted into the Herald, from the "Times & Seasons," have never been garbled, but published entire, with editorials free from the prejudices and superstitions of the age. That deservedly popular and widely circulated paper, has been of incalculable benefit to us, as a people, by conveying to the ears of thousands, who would otherwise have remained in ignorance of correct information in relation to our doctrines and practices—our men and measures. And, further, it furnishes us with eastern news; and returns western, far in advance of any other journal. Articles from the "Times & Seasons" are frequently republished in the Herald and reach Philadelphia before the subscribers to the first named periodical—the "Times & Seasons—in that city, receive their regular files from the "Times & Seasons" are frequently republished in the Herald and reach Philadelphia before the subscribers to the first named periodical—the "Times & Seasons—in a favorable demonstr

Which resolutions were carried as follows: to

Yras.—Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, Charles C. Rich, Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Hugh McFall, John Taylor, Wiltord Woodruff, William Law, Willard Richards, Orson Fratt, (Councillors,) William Marks, N. K. Whitney, Samuel H. Smith, Orson Spencer, George W. Harris, Gustavus Hills, Hiram Kimball, (Aldermen,) John C. Bennett, (Mayor)—19.

(Aldermen,) John C. Bennett, (Mayor)—19.

NATS.—None.

ARRENT.—John P. Green, John T. Bernett, Vinson Knight, Wilson Law, Lyman Wigat, (Councillors,) Daniel H. Wells, (Alderman.) 6.

It is said that the six absentees are all in favor of the above proceedings; and among the numerous spectators present, there was but one feeling—a feeling approbatory of the act of the City Council Thus has the "Zoroaster," the "Odin," the "Confucius," the "Charlemagne," the "Napoleon," of the American press, received a strong, but merited, demonstration of praise from our public authorities.

COMMON SCHOOL BOOKS ADDPTED.—Extract from the minutes of the Board of Regents.

"UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY NAUVOO, {
 ILLINOIS, Dec. 18th, A. D. 1841. }

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS:—
 Permit me to present for your adoption, the following series of books for Common Schools, which I

have carefully selected and approved; to wit: Town's Spelling Book, Town's Introduction to Analysis,

Town's Introduction to Town's Analysis, Town's Political Economy for Schools M'Vicar's Foitheat Economy for Schools, Help to Young Writers, Girl's Reading Book, by Mrs. Sigourney, Boy's Reading Book, by Mrs. Sigourney, Bennett's Aritametic, Bennett's Book Keeping, Kirkham's English Grammar, Olney's Geography, JOHN C. BENNETT, Chancellor-

JOHN C. BENNETT, Chancellor-Adopted as follows; to wit:—
Yess—Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, Charles C. Rich, Reber C. Kimball, John Taylor, N. K. Whitney, Samuel H. Bmith, John Snider, Wm Marks, Ebenezer Robinson, Elias Higbee, (Regents.) William Law, (Registrar.) John C. Bennett, (Chancellor.) 13.

Elias Higbee, (Regents.) William Law, (Registrar.) John C. Bennett, (Chancellor.) 13.

Nays—none.

Absent—Bidney Rigdon, Daniel H. Wells. John T. Barnett, Wilson Law, John P. Green, Vinson Knight, Issac Galland, Robert D. Foster, James Adams, Samuel Bennett, George Miller, Lenos M. Knight, (Regents.) 12."

As the above series of books has been adopted for the use of the Common Schools of this city, we would esteem it a favor if J. Orville Taylor, Esq., Secretary of the American Common School Society, No. 128 Fulton street, city of New-York, would furnish E. Robinson, bookseller and stationer, city of Nauvoc, Illinois, with the above works, for sale, at his earliest convenience. The demand must necessarily be great, as other school books will be excluded so soon as the above list can be obtained. Mr. Salem Town, Aurora, Cayuga County, New-York, and James Bennett, Esq., Arlington House, Long Island, New-York, would find it to their advantage to notice the adoption of the above series.

Any communications on the subject addressed to "Esanzzar Rossissos.

Editor of the Times and Seasons; City of Nauvoc, Illinois."

City of Nauvoo, Illinois,"

"Chois of the Stare of Zion, in the Crty of Nauvoo."—The Chois of the University, at their last siting for the appointment of a "Professor and Wardens in the Department of Music in the University of the city of Nauvoo," to constitute a board for the regulation of Music in this city, which was adopted, and the following persons appointed; to wit:—

GUSTAVUS HILLS, Professor.

WARDEN.

5. S. WILBER-First Ward.

STEPHEN H. GODDARD—Second Ward.

TITUS BILLINGS—Third Ward.

JOHN PACK—Fourth Ward.

The Chancellor, General Bennett, recommended the Regents to instruct the board composed of the Professor and Wardens, aforesaid, to prohibit the flat sound of the notes, and adopt the broad; where-upon General Joseph Smith, observed, "I move the instruction, for I was always opposed to any thing flat." The motion prevailed—Nem. con.

A PROPHECY OF JOE SMITH, JUN.

A PROPHECY OF JOE SMITH, JUN.

[From Book of Doctrine and Covenant]

SECTION 1.—I. Hearken, O ye people of my church, saith the voice of Him who dw. Ils on high, and whose eyes are upon all men; yes, verily I say, hearken ye people from afar, and ye that are upon the islands of the ses, listen together; for verily the voice of the Lord is unto all men, and there is noue to escape, and there is no eye that shall not see, neither ear that shall not hear, neither heart that shall not be penetrated; and the rehelitous shall be pierced with much sorrew, for their injequities shall be spoken upon the house tops, and their secret acts shall be revealed; and the voice of warning shall be unto all people, by the mouths of my disciples, whom I have chosen in these last days, and they shall go that and none shall stay them, for I the Lord have commended them.

seth and none shall stay them, for I the Lord have comsended them.

2. Behold, this is mine authority, and the authority of
my servants, and my preface unto the book of my commandments, which I have given them to publish unto
you. O inhabitants of the earth, wherefers fear and
mable, O ye people, for what I the Lord have decreed,
thatm shall be fulfilled. And verily, I say unto you,
inhabity who go torth, bearing these tidings unto the
both onts of the earth, to them is power given to seal
thous; yoh and in heaven, the unbulleving and rebaition with earth, to seal them up unto the day when
God shall be poured out upon the wicked

his work and measure to every man according to the measure which he has measured to his fellow man.

3. Wherefore the voice of the Lord is unto the ends of the earth, that all that will hear may hear: prepare ye, prepare ye that which is to come, for the Lord is nigh, and the anger of the Lord is kindled, and his sword is bathed in heaven, and it shall fall upon the inhabitants of the earth: and the arm of the Lord shall be revealed; and the day cometh that they who will not hear the voice of the Lord, neither the voice of his servants, neither give heed to the words of the prophets, and apoetles, shall be cut off from among the people; for they have strayed from mine ordinances, and have broken mine everlasting covenant; they seek not the Lord to establish his rightecumens, but every man walketh in his own way, and after the image of his own god, whose image is in the likeness of the world; whose substance is that of an idol, which waxeth old and shall periah in Babylon, even Babylon the great, which shall fall:

4. Wherefore I the Lord, knowing the calamity which should come upon the inhabitants of the earth, called upon my servant JOSEPH SMITH Jr. and SPAKE unto him from heaven, and gave him commandments; and slos gave commandments to others, that they should proclaim these things unto the world; and all this that it might be fulfilled, which was written by the prephets: the weak things of the world shall come forth and break down the mighty and strong ones, that man should not counce his fellow man, neither trust in the arm of fish, but that every man might speak in the xame of God, the Lord, even the Saviour of the world; that faith also might increase in the earth; that mine everlasting covenant might be established; that the fulness of my gospel might be preclaimed by the week and the simple, unto the ends of the world, and before kinge and rulers.

6. Behold I am God send have speken it: these come

gospel might be preclaimed by the weak and the simple, unto the ends of the world, and before kings and rulers.

5. Behold I am God and have spoken it: these commandments are of me, and were given unto my servants in their weakness, after the manner of their language, that they might come to understanding; and inasmuch as they erred, it might be made known; and inasmuch as they sought wisdom, they might be instructed; and inasmuch as they sinned they might be chastened, that they might repent; and inasmuch as they were humble they might be made strong, and blessed from on high, and receive knowledge from time to time; and after having received the record of the Nephite, syea, even my servant JOSEPH SMITH. Jr might have power to translate through the made of those to whom these commandments were given, might have power to lay the foundation of this church, and to bring it forth out of obscurity, and out of darkness, the only true and living church upon the face of the whole earth, with which I the Lord am well pleased, speaking unto the church collectively and not individually; for I the Lord cannot look upon sin with the least degree of allowance; nevertheless, he that repents and does the commandments of the Lord, shall be forgives, and he that repents not, from him shall be taken even the light which he has received, for my spirit shall not always strive with man, saith the Lord of hosts.

6. And again, verily I say unto you, O inhabitants of the earth, I the Lord am wellling to make these things known unto all fiesh, for I am no respecter of persons, and willeth that all men shall know that the day specify cometh, the hour is not yet, but is night at hand, when peace shall be taken from the earth, and the devil shall have power ever his swints, and shall reign in their midst, and shall come down in judgment upon I dumes, or the world.

7. Search these commandments, for they are true and faithful and the prophecies and promises which are in

midst, and shall come down in judgment upon Idumes, or the world.

7. Search these commandments, for they are true and faithful, and the prophecies and promises which are in them shall all be fulfilled.

8. What I the Lord have spoken, I have spoken, and I excuse not myself, and though the heavens and the earth pass away, my word shall not pass away, but shall all be fulfilled, whether by mine own voice, or by the voice of my servants, it is the same; for behold, and lo, the Lord is God, and the Spirit beareth record, and the record is true, and the truth abideth forever and ever Amen.

NAUVOO LEGION.

HEAD QUARTERS, NAUVOO LEGION,
CITY OF NAUVOO, Ill., Dec. 20th, 1841.

General Orders.—The commissioned officers of the staff and line are directed to return their respective commissions to Adjutant General McFall for registry by the 15th of January, proximo; and those who have not yet received their commissions are directed to call upon that officer, and obtain them, at their sariiest convenience. Brig. Gen Law, of the 1st Cohort, and Brig. Gen. Rics, of the 21 Cohort, are enjoined to issue their requisitions, enforcing the above order in their respective commands, forthwith, in order to enable the Adjutant General to return the Rank Roll to the Major-General's office by the 1st of February, which he is thereby required to do. Colonels of regiments will return their delinquent lists, through their respective Adjutants, to the Adjutant General, by the 15th of February—those, therefore, who have not yet holden their Courts of Assessments, and Appeals, are required to do so forthwith—the Court of Assessment to consist of the Captains of Companies, the Major, and the Adjutant; the Major presiding, and the Adjutant recording.—The Court of Appeals to consist of the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major and Adjutant; the Colonel presiding, and the Adjutant recording. A General Court Martial will convene at the office of Brevet Major General Hands who o'clock, P. M. The next General Parade will take place in the Sity of Nauvoo, at the usual place of General Rendervous, on Saturday the 7th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the officer drill on the Thursday and Friday next preceding,—the 5th and 6th.

The Brigadier Generals are directed to require the Colonels of Regiments to order Battalion Parades, some time prior to the General Parade, within the bounds of their respective commands—the Colonels will act as reviewing officers, and the Lieutenant Colonels will act as reviewing officers, and the Lieutenant Colonels will act as reviewing officers will take place of the colonels will act as reviewing

viewing officers, and the Lieutenant Colonels and Majors will command their respective Battalions.

The officers will take post according to the rank assigned them by the date of their commissions, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the United States Army, and the rules heretofore adopted of ranking by grace of companies is hereby abrogated.

The officers concerned are commanded to report to the Major General any violation, or disobedience of these General Orders, as the utmost rigor will be observed in their execution, and the most severe penalty of the law inflicted upon any violation of strict military discipline.

line.

The officers of the Legien, will therefore, take notice and igovern themselves accordingly, and make public proclamation of these orders throughout their respective commands.

JOSEPH SMITH.

John C Bennert, Major General.

By the annual return of the Major-General to the office of the Adjutant-General of State, at Springfield, it will be seen that the strength of the Legion is 1490—all pretty well disciplined troops. This will form an effective force when the State requires their

FROM FLORIDA.—A correspondent of the Savannah Republican, under date of East Florida, January Stb, says:—"The news from Tampa is, that small parties of Indians continue to come in. Nearly all the renegade Creek Indians by this time, it is supposed, have arrived there—which is good news, and relieves the settlements of Middle Florida frem all dread of these hostile wretches."

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Pilarka, January 5th, says:—

"We are in hopes that the war will soon be over. Many of the Indians have surrendered, and those who still remain hostile are so worked upon by the emissaries sent among them, that they will soon, doubtless, choese rather to "come in" and he fed on Uncle Sam's rations, than to remain out and die by starvation or the sword. Col. Worth declares that the war shall be ended in a few weeks. The recent Indian outbreak in the vicinity of Mandarin, does not seem to dampen in the least the ardor of the gallant Colonel. He has directed a prompt movement of troops to that quarter, as long and as far as provisions can be forced to them, or until the enemy be overhauled."

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.—On Thursday evening, Peter Wendell, M.D., of this city, was chosen by the Regents, Chancellor of the University, in the place of the late Immented James King; and Liest. Governor Bradish, Vice-Chuncellor. Both, we understand, were the unanimous choice of the Board.—Albany Argus.

DREADFUL DEATH.—Mrs. Harriet M. Taylor, two weeks married, was last week precipitated over the Genesee, falling sixty feet, and was drown-ed. Her body was recovered from a mass of drift wood with which it had become entangled.

ANOTHER DEATH IN THE ARMY.—Major Richard A. Zantzinger, of the U. S. Army, died on the evening of Tuesday, the 4th inst, at the Planters' House, in St. Louis, Mo., whore he was in attendance as a member of a court-martial.

VAGABLES OF THE WEATHER -The thermome te stood at two below zero on Thursday evening; and twenty-four kours after, at 37 above.—Albany Argus, Jan. 17.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN GEORGIA - Whis vete so far, 26,750; democratic vote, 24,817, showing a majority for the former, of 1,863 votes.

BURNING OF THE INIS—We have to announce the destruction by fireal Tampa Bay, of the steumer Isis, Capt. Hart. She cost originally \$20,000, and was valued, when destroyed, at \$15,000. She had been repaired, and theroughly equipped, at a heavy expense, for the service of Government, and had barely repaid to her owners the expenses of equipment, &c., when she fell a prey to the destructive element

DEDICATION.—The Second Baptist Church Richmond, a fine new building, was dedicated the 16th instant.

Albany, [Correspondence of the Herald.]

SATURDAY, January 15, 1812.

Mr. Horrman concluded his speech on the State finances to-day, He contended that if the predietions and reasonings of Mr. Fr. ago as evinced in his last report as Comptroller had been heeded, the State never would have been plunged in the almost endless debt under which it now labors. He said the effect of Mr. Ruggles' visionary recommendation would be to bring us to the block in '42. He characterized the policy of that report as being to borrow, to give-but to pay is out of the question-to pay is left to the future, a future which has reached us, while we are yet standing in the present Why, he said, is not the sinking fund that is there paraded, brought into use to restore the sinking credit of the State, instead of the temporary loans so affectionately recommended by the Executive to the paternal solicitude of the Legislature. The truth was there was no sinking fund-it was wholly imaginary, or if real, was by the stated officers so entangled amid the confusion of worse loans, as to be useless. He contended that the protraction of State credit was not owing to causes unforseen, or to revulsions in the commercial world, but to speculation, individual speculation, and worse than all, to State speculation. In the fair and regularcourse of trade, no distress had existed. Those who felt and exclaimed against the revulsions of the times, were the speculators, led on by that gang of thieves, the Unied States Bank. The stocks of the State had been poured out on the shores of Europe, as though Europe would never tire of making loans to us, and the reaction consequent upon prodigality like that, had caused the credit of individuals, corporations, municipalities and States, to crumble to the earth. Then it was that the withering hand of deficit become visible and felt. All this (said Mr. H.) might have been foreseen by the Executive. Any one might have known what would follow. The difficulties of 1842 can scarcely be disguised. Have we any ways and means? Does the message of the Governor point us to any, as a source of relief? The credit of the State is left without protection. It is hanging on the shambles of Wall street, and what a different spectacle is presented from the firm and rock founded basis on which it was left by the administration prior to the present. The present Executive was more distinguished by the spirit of hope than by the calculations of fact, and that appeared to be the error of those whom his partialities have selected to surround him. He scouted the idea of any further extension in the issue of state stocks. He believed a large issue, even such as was contemplated by the Governor, would be not only on the road to ruin, but ruin itself. We might talk of repudiation—might solemnly resolve to repudiate, never to pay, but time could cure all that. All that would not operate so effectually to crush, irretrievably bankrupt the credit of the State, as would an increased issue of stock. The Distribution Eill he characterized as a douceur to bribe the free and independent States of the Union, and as tarnishing the credit of the General Government. To claimor and seek after this money, would be to seek stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen. It is a crime, and can never enrich the people. Should it ever come iffo our Treasury—which never will happen—it would corrode and destrey the recipients. To invite a reliance on such sources is not the recommendation of statesmen or of statesmanship, but of desperation.—Theman must be deaf to all that is heard in the West, must be blind te all that exist there, if he cannot see what the last issue the reaction consequent upon prodigality like that, had caused the credit of individuals, corporations,

the renewal of the charter of the North River Bank, which was read, when Mr. Swackhammer desired that the names should be read.

Mr. Dockwood haped they would be read—they would be found to comprise some of the best citizens of Westchester.

Mr. Swackhamer, wished to know if they were stockholders in the bank, and

Mr. Lockwood stated that not a single stockholder residing in Westchester, was on that petition.

A bill was reported to incorporate the Carvers and Gilders Association of the city of New York.

Mr. O'Stlivan gave notice of a bill to authorize the formation of voluntary associations for charitable purposes.

The time for the consideration of Major Da-vezac's resolution, has at last been definitely fixed—Monday, at twelve o'clock, is the appointed

time.

In the Senate to-day, most of the time was occu-pied by Mr. Dickinson, in replying to the speech of Mr. Sherwood.

pied by Mr. Dickinson, in replying to the specon of Mr. Sherwood.

Mr. Sherwood.

Mr. Furman offered a resolution as follows:—
Resolved, That it be referred to a select committee of three, to examine into the state and condition of the statutes of this Commonwealth, from the first Legislature to the year 1813, and into the propriety of printing and publishing those statutes, and the expense attending the same; and that they report to the Benate with all convenient speed.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr Dickinson, gave notice of a bill to authorize the issue of State scrip of the denomination of \$5, and bearing an interest of seven per cent.

Mr. Furman offered a series of resolutions in relation to the Bankrupt Law, the most important of

which, was as follows:—
Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That this Legislature do solemnly and earnestly remonstrate against the repeal of that law by Congress—and request their Senators and Representatives to use all the means in their power, to prevent the passage of any bill for that purpose.

power, to prevent the passage et any bill for that purpose.

On motion of Gen. Roor, the resolutions were so modified, as to be put in the form of instructions to our members of Congress.

Mr. Paige said that they would not be acceptable to the majority here, unless they proposed to in clude the extension of the Bankrupt Law to moneyed corporations, and moved their reference to the Judiciary committee, and the motion was carried by a party vote. Among the most prominent candidates for Commissary General, is Col. Stevenson, alias Jarvis, of Glentworth notoriety. Connor will be the man, I predict.

Cave Viciscan. CAVE VICIECAR.

Philadelphia.

Rail Road Management—the Bank Clique of a Financial Operation.

In common with all the world. I have been and denly seized with the mania for becoming a correspondent of your invaluable Herald. That you are kept early and fully advised of every thing worthy of note that transpires in our goodly city of inance, morals, and rascality, cannot be questioned You have had long essays upon the profligacy and degeneracy of the times—the rascalities of default-ing cashiers—the criminal negligence of bank directors-the "Sabine Sloping" of clerks-the pernicious evils of stock gambling, and the lamentable condition of the finances of our State, brought about by an unwise system of legislation and a lavish expenditure of the public monies. The charges on the latter subject have been mainly of a general nature, and my object in noticing it, is to call the attention of the fifty thousand readers of the Herald in Pennsylvania, to one of the many shameful abuses (alrough in a small way) that has served to bring about the present state of things, and which may help to explain why it is that the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road, instead of being a source of revenue, has heretofore actually brought the State several hundred thousand dollars annually in debt. I allude to the system of favoritism practiced by

at of the Road, down to the "switch turner," all have been in the habit of giving free tickets to each and every one of their political and personal friends, including, of course, their families and such of their friends as happen to be particularly loud political brawlers. An agent or conductor informed me a few days ago, that, on one occasion he had thirty-two passengers in his car, seventeen of whom had tree tickets, and that that was by no means an unu-

sual occurrence! If very great mismanagement did not exist, how is it that a fellow has managed in in a few years, by hauling the ears from Broad street to the inclined plane, a distance of three miles, and furnishing wood at a few of the watering stations on the road, to make thirty or forty thousand dollars! He is now one of the clique who talk of leasing, aye, or buying the road. Is it at all surprising that the road pays a heavy loss, with such persons preying upon it? Reform it, Mesere. Canal Commissioners, "reform it altogether."

Judge Hopkinson, the immortal author of "Hail Columbia," was buried this afternoon, with many eivic honors. It is said a host of applicants for the office are already at Washington. "The race will at the to the Swift," that's certain.

The examination of Nicholas Biddle and his coadjutors has excited an intense interest in this community. Some queer developments have already been made, and some still more queer will follow, depend upon it. The assets are a curiosity. Appropos of assets—you may remember having seen in a list published some time since, an item of \$110,000 loaned the "Port Sheldon, Michigan, Land Company," in 1837 or 1833. Most of your readers are doubtless familiar with the history of the rise and progress of this celebrated band of financiers, and it may, therefore, not be amiss to relate a little anecodote connected therewith, as furnished by one of the gentlemen composing the company to a friend of mine a few days since. After commencing operations with a stock of \$10,000's worth of dry goods, 400 baskets of changang, (for home censumption,) and \$110,000 borrowed from the United States Bank, they erected a splendid hotel in the wilderness, after the model of the United States Bank, at an expense of \$25000. They done a devil of a business in the way of building houses, clearing tand, locating roads, selling lots, water privileaces, &c. &c. This done they got up a splendid plot or plan of the town, with a rail road direct from Boston to Port Sheldon, which, in it That's the last ever heard of the Port Sheldon Land

ompany. Mr. Recorder Vaux has done himself much honor by the independant course he has been pursuing during the examination before alluded to. The public may rest assured that nothing will be left undone to tear away the veil, and expose in all its naked deformity, the monstrous iniquities so long practiced by the United States Bank.

Bank Riots in the West.

We annex the following additional particulars, describing the shinplaster riots in Cincinnati, and the bank explosions in Ohio, received by the last mails at this office.

Every where this lawless violence is deprecated. while, at the same time, the shinplaster financiers, who prey upon the community, are justly execrated. In this city an attempt has been made to create a great shinplaster banking institution in the office of the "New York Sun," corner of Nassan and Spruce streets, by Moses Y. Beach, and one Morgan, from Florida-but we believe their shipplasters, both Jacksonville and Ulster, are very properly repudiated by this intelligent and honorable community .-This is as it should be-and if Cincinnati had been warned in time, she would not have had to bear the disgrace of mobs, riots and outbreaks, to correct the exils of a bad currency. Read and pender.
[From the Cincinnati Message, Jan. 13.]

[From the Cincinnati Message, Jan. 13.]

THE SHIN PLASTER AND PLUNDER Mon.—It is very natural that some misstatements, and false reports, should get about, respecting the events of day before yesterday. All was confusion—every body was excited—and no one person could be cognisant of all that was going on at the same time. We kept on foot through a great part of the day, frequently changing our position, and believe that the account of the proceedings of the mob and the destruction of property which we gave yesterday, is very near the truth.

In one part of that account we stated that the

the truth.

In one part of that account we stated that the books of the Miami Exporting Company Bank were destroyed. This is not the fact. They were preserved, and will show in what manner the accounts

destroyed. This is not the lact. They were preerved, and will show in what manner the accounts
of that institution have been kept.

A report is in circulation to day, that the citizens'
Gnards discharged their guns without orders from
the proper authority. This we believe to be incorrect. We know that they wereordered by the Sherift to force their way into the crowd, and that this
officer was with them while they had possession of
the Miami Banking House; and we have good authority for believing that he was not so remiss in his
duty, as not to order them to fire when it became
necessary for them to do so or be over powered
It was stated in one of the morning papers yesterday, that Captain Mitchell fired off his pistol, and
wounded a man severely. This was not so. Though
rauch pressed upon and provoked, he held his fire
through all, and for some time prevented the gallant
little squad under his command from discharging
theirs. He is perfectly willing, however, we are
authorized to say, to take the responsibility of every
shot that was fired.

Another statement which has appeared in print,

shot that was fired.

Another statement which has appeared in print, and which was made upon the ground before the attack upon the Exchange Bank, is, that the notes of the late West Union Bank were redeemed at its counter. We know nothing about this, but have been requested to make a positive denial of the statements Mr. Bates was prepared to redeem the issues of the Exchange Bank, with bankable funds and specie, but refused to redeem the West Union notes.

and specie, but refused to redeem the West Union notes.

It is believed now, that the chief part of the money stolen, was procured from the vault of the Miami Exporting Company. What its amount is, cannot yet be surmised, but it is supposed to be large. Nearly \$25,000 were recovered from four of the plunderers, who were arrested. The Cincinoati Bank was found pretty empty, the Exchange Bank is thought to have lost but little, and Lougee's Brokerage had been rifled of its valuables before the mobe effected an entrance of it. Should it be found, on the examination which will soon be made, that the Miami Exporting Company has not lost so much as was apprehended, the holders of its notes will not fare near so badly as is feared.

Altogether, we have heard of five persons who were shot: one in the lower part of the leg, one in the thigh, one in the side, one in the cheek, and one near the temple. Only the first was much injured. He had his leg broken. This would seem to show, that blank cartridges were not used, as has been said.

There were, is all, five arrests made during the

There were, in all, five arrests made during the height of the mob, and two about its close. Yesterday, none.

The Caston Bank—Ansther Blow Up—From the West, East, North, and South, comes the news that these rotten, rioting paper shops are going down to their lowest depths of degradation.

For the third time has the Canton Bank given up the ghost. We learn by a gentleman just from that place, that it is a total wreck. It premises to redeem all its notes "of course," like all the rest, from Biddle down.

This is the bank, that was to resume when the

rom Biddle down.

This is the bank that was to resume when the specie circular was repealed!" Pretty times these adeed!—Columbus Statesman.

ANOTHER WIND Ur.—The Cleveland Herald says:—We learn that the Commercial Bank of Lake Eric in this city, has also commenced the work of closing up its banking operations. Wind up or resume, say the people."—Ib. DEATHS IN BOSTON. - There were forty nine le

BURGLAR ARRESTED.-Ile known burglar, has been are HEALTH OF ORTO. -Ou

file of Mexican papers, from which we glean the following items.

The United States ship Peacock, one of the vessels of the Exploring Exhibition, was lost off the mouth of the Columbia river on the 18th of July last. Her officers and crew. the chronometer, charts, &c. were all saved. It was expected that the brig Thomas H. Perkins would either be bought or chartered for the conveyance home of the crew of the Peacock.

or chartered for the conveyance home of the crew of the Peacock.

On the 9th of October last the Representatives appointed by General Santa Anna, two from each Departmint of the Republic, met and chose him President of the Mexican Republic. The next day he look the oath of office in the Hall of the Chamber of Deputies, and the same evening appointed as his Cabinet Ministers—

MANUEL GOMEZ PEDRAZA, Minister of Foreign Relations and Government.

CIPPLIAND DEL CASTILLO, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

JOSE MARIA TERNEL Y MANDEVIL, Minister of War and Marine.

FRANCISCO GARCIA, Minister of Hacienda.

[Senor GARCIA declined the appointment, and soon afterwards died in the Department of Zacatecos.]

soon afterwards died in the Department of Zacatecos.]
General PEDRAZA resigned after he had been in
office four or five weeks, and Jose Maria de Bocanegaa was appointed as his successor.
IGRACIO TRIGGERES was appointed Secretary of
the Treasury in place of Mr. Garcia.
The Provisional President had, by proclamation,
convoked the Constituant Assembly for the first of
June next.

the Treasury in place of Mr. Garcia.

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The Diario del Gebierno of the 16th of October, costains an official letter, dated Atonelisce, 22d of September, from General Manuel Armijo, the Commandant General of New Mexico, giving an account of the capture of the vanguard of the Texian expedition to Santa Fe. The General states that intelligenve of the approach of the Texians was communicated to him by an Italian and a New Mexican, who were with the expedition, but who fled from it in advance for that purpose.—

That on the 17th September the party of one hundred dragoons under Col. Cook surrendered at discretion, and were deprived of their arms and elothing, which Gen Armijo distributed among his own companions in arms. That the interpreter had been set at liberty on account of his good behavior, but that the other prisoners were on their way towards Mexico under an escort.

The same paper of the 18th of 0 totober publishes President Lamar's proclamation to the citizens of Santa Fe, one of the paper found upon the Texians prisoners. The proclamation is accompanied by a commentary from the editor of the paper.

Subsequent numbers of the same journal contain the other documents found upon the Texians.

The number for the 24th of October states that President Santa Anna had directed a cross of personal distinction to be prepared at the public expense for General Armijo, with the following inscription—"He saved in New Mexico the integrity of the national territory." To the chiefs, officers, and troops who partook in the capture of the Texian vanguard, was also awarded the privilege of wearing upon their left arm a shield, in which, on a green ground, was the seven a national cagle, with out-stretched wings, bound with gold cord for the chiefs and officers, and with yellow silk for the ether troops; the following inscription appearing on the good of the Secretary of War from Francisco G. Conde, Commandant General

Another letter to the same, from the same person, dated the 5th of November, gives an account of the capture of the rest of the Textan expedition at Lake Colorado, by Lieut. Col. Don Juan Andres Archuleta, at the head of 230 men.

A report of the Secretary of War, dated lith of November, is published, recommending a formal campaign against Texas, and stating the quotas of troops which the everal departments were to contribute for the purpose of recruiting the army.

Nut. Intelligencer.

City Intelligence.

Case or William Wiley.—The County Court assembled agreeable to adjournment last evening, in order to act upon the resignation of Justice Wiley, and after hearing the articles of impeachment with specifications, as presented by the District Attorney, in accordance with an order of the Court, a resolution was adopted, ordering such notice to be served upon him, and for him to show cause why he should not be removed from the office he now holds. The Court then adjourned to Thursday, Feb. 3d, in order to allow the Common Council to act upon the copy served upon Justice Wiley—The court met lasteviment of Justice Wiley—The court met lasteviment of Justice Wiley—The court met lastevinent of Justice Wiley—the had considered it his duty to prepare specifications against him agreeably to instructions.

Alderman Kimball thought as the resignation had been tendered, and Mr. Wiley had ceased to perform the duties of the office, nothing further mot lastevinent of Justice Wiley—The court met lastevinent of Justice Wiley—The court met lastevinent of Justice Wiley—The court met lastevinent of Justice Wiley—the had considered it his duty to prepare specifications against him agreeably to instructions.

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Alderman Kimball thought as resignation previously tendered by him at their meeting, in joint ballot, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 2d. It is the duty of the Common Council to take definite action upon his resignation, and not subject him to additional costs for counsel to defend himself before the County Court. He has resigned, and the office is vacant; that is all the law demands, and all they should ask, unless they wish to

persecute him unnecessarily.

JONES CONVICTED -Wm. Barret Jones, the sea man who was charged with the murder of another of his business, at Charleston, some weeks since, and on whose account three men were arrested in New York harbor, and imprisoned in our jail as witnesses or accessories, was tried in that city last week, and convicted.

week, and convicted.

OLD OFFENDER ARRESTED—Monroe James, an old bird, attempted to enter the house of Charles Bates, in Varick street, on Monday night, as is supposed to steal, was caught and committed.

STOLE A CAP.—Patrick Kelly from Michael Cherry, 23 Washington street. Locked in.

A DEAD BIRD OF PARADISE, well stuffed, but not with sage and onions, was found in the possession of a bor, named Peter Robinson, yesterday, supposed to have been stolen. Apply at the Police Office.

JOHN SMITH CAUGHTIN GREASE.—John Smith broke open the cellar door of Samuel Bradback.

John Smith caught in Grease.—John Smith broke open the cellar door of Samuel Bradback, No 55 Oliverstreet, by forcing off the padlock, and stole 20 pounds of butter, fer which he will be tried aud sent up among the others of his numerous and respectable family.

Charged with Rape.—A young man who looked as though butter wouldn't slip out of his mouth, nor sugar chrystalize, was charged by a gentle and engaging young woman, bearing the euphonious cognomon of Wilhelmina Smalhulse, with attempting to disposses her of all that maid holds dear, in an unceremonious manner, without her leave, and by force of arms and legs. She resisted manfully, and like a gallant soldier charged him with his base attempt. The police justice gave Mr Lewis Danneman a severe lecture on his violation of all the rules of etiquette, and locked him up to learn from abstemious habits that his ways were evil. CORNERED ONCE MORE .- Officer Wm. H. Ste

Cornered once More.—Officer Wm. H. Stephens, better known among those he often has under charge as "sure to catch 'm," arrested the notorious Bill Stimmons, alias "Shorty," who escapad from justice about 18 months since, by giving "straw bail." He was arrested at that time is company with Charles Mann, and James Gallagher, for robbing Benedict Welty of \$80. Mann was tried and convicted in this city at the time, Gallagher was sent to Philadelphia for trial on another charge, and Simmons giving sham security, never appeared until caught by Stephens on Monday night. He will now in all probability receive his deserts.

Attempted to Drown Herself.—A woman

day night. He will now in all probability receive his deserts.

ATEMPTED TO DROWN HERSELF.—A woman named Marcaret McKenna attempted to drown herself yesterday in a cistern attached to the premises of James Scobie, 112 Orange. She was taken out as wet as a drowned rat, and the ducking sobered her completely.

CLAIMS against the Corporation must be presented at the Comptroller's office this day. Taxes are received on Saturday Next Wednesday is his pay day, and Friday 28th instant, is the day for presentation of bills of those drawing salaries from the Corporation, pap.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—A man named Wm. O. Kane, one of those regular drinkers, not called intemperate, died yesterday, in a fit of spilepsy, at a room cecupied by himself and wife, corner of Earrow and Hudson street, in the basement. He was taken on Monday night, and his last words were "God forgive me for all my past offences."

Court off Oyer and Terminer.

Court of Over and Terminer. Before Judge Kent, and Ald. Purdy and Lee.

Arrangument of James Adams for the Numder of his Wife

Jan. 18.—Thomas Toppan and James Adams, the
two men who stand indicted for the murder of the r

wives, were brought into Court sometime before its opening. Adams seemed to be much affected. He would place his head on his knees, and remain for some time is deep despendency, then suddenly start as if racked by ten thousand torments, and look around him. He bears evidence of having been a remarkably good looking man. His figure is rather full, head large, and countsnance ruddy—the latter exhibiting a familiar acquaintance with Bacchus, but still showing much of it to be natural. He was rather well dressed—black coat and pantaloens, black satin vest, &c.

He was placed on the stand to have the indict ment which has been found by the Grand Jury read to him.

ment which has been tooling.

to him.

Judge Kent-Adams, have you any counsel?

Palsonra—(Despondingly shaking his head, and speaking in a low voice)—No, and I don't want

The Court called upon Mr. Clinton Dewitt, and asked him to act as counsel for the prisoner, which

The Court called upon Mr. Clinton Dewitt, and asked him to act as counsel for the prisoner, which he agreed to.

The Clerk of the Oyer and Terminer then told the prisoner to hold up his right hand.

The indictment was read, charging him, "being instigated by the devil, with feloniously and wickedly making an assault upon the person of Ann Adams, with a knife, on the 13th January, (instant) and inflicting upon the person of the said Ann, in and upon the breast bone, and into the cavity of the right ventricle of the heart, a mortal wound of the breadth of three inches, and of the depth of six inches, of which mortal wound she died," &c.

CLERK—James Adams, do you demand a trial? Mr. Dewitt whispered to the prisoner to say that he did, but the latter, exhibiting excessive emotion, shook his head, and refused.

PRISONER—I am guilty, sir—that's all I say. I demal want any counsel.

Judge KENT—Mr. Dewitt, you had better tell him what to say.

Mr. D.—I am trying to do so, sir, but without effect. I hope the Court will allow a plea of not guilty.

Judge K.—Adams, listen to me. Mr. Dewitt has

guilty.

Judor K.—Adams, listen to me. Mr. Dewitt has

heen assigned to you as your counsel; attend to him-he will do every thing proper in respect to

him—he will do every survey our situation.

The prisoner appeared determined to preserve his plea of guilty, but finally yielded, very reluctantly, to the request of his counsel, and demand-

ins pea or gairty, but finally yielded, very reluctantly, to the request of his counsel, and demanded a trial.

COURT.—Mr. Dewitt, when will you probably be able to decide as to the time of being ready?

Mr. D.—A person of very high respectability, a relative of Adams and the deceased, told me yesterday that there were circumstances attending the case which might go far towards changing the complexion of the charge. I will see him, and endeavor to state something definite to-morrow.

Adams was then removed, and Tappan placed upon the stand. There was a strong contrast in the bearing of the two men—the one feeling and confessing his gukl, and prepared for the expiation—the other denving it, and not only requesting a trial, but seeming disposed to undertake his defence in propria persons. Mr. Lockwood has given up his case, and Messrs Dewitt and Hart have been assigned him. None of the parties were ready fer trial, and both prisoners were remanded.

The Oyer and Terminer then arjourned.

The Oyer and Terminer then acjourned.

Superior Court.
Before Judge Tallmadge.

Jan. 18.—John Phillips and Thos Smallwood vs.

Henry J. Toylor and Corns. W. Thomas.—This was an action of replevin—On the 1st July, 1841, Messes. Taylor, Thomas & Co. got judgment for \$60 against the firm of Martha and Mary Phillips, lace and fancy goods dealers, 575 Broadway—An execution was issued and served by the Sheriff—The plaintiffs claim to have been assignees of M. & M. Phillips, replevened the goods taken, and bring the present suit in support of their claim to them. It appeared in evidence, that the house of Phillips & Brothers, of which one of the plaintiffs is a member, and to whom, it was said, M. & Phillips owed \$3000, assigned their debts and effects about the same time to Messys. Hall, but said nothing of this sum being owing to them by M. & M. P.—The jury did not consider the transaction bonafide, and gave a verdict for defendants.

For plaintiffs, Messys. Sturtevant and Cowledge of the same time to Messys. Posilaghan and James T. Brady.

County Court.

copy served upon Justice Wiley.

After further depate, the charges were read by the District Atterney. They set forth that Mr. Wiley was convicted of corrupt and criminal conduct, in receiving stolen goods, &c., knowing them to have been stolen, and is unworthy to hold his office. A copy was ordered to be served upon Justice Wiley. And the court adjourned to February 3d, by which time the action of the Common Council would be made known.

General Sessions.

Before Judges Lynch and Noah, and Aldermen
Timpson and Jones.

Jan 18—Case of De Groot.—The Court in this
case, refused to grant the application of counsel to
put in demurrer to the indictment against him for
perjury, after entering a plea of guilty, on the
ground that if the case was further delayed, the

perjury, after entering a plea of guilty, on the ground that if the case was further delayed, the statute of limitations would allow the counsel to refuse to answer to the indictment. This case has been on the docket since 1838.

Grand Larceny.—A woman named Margaret McDermott, pleaded guilty to a grand larceny, in stealing a silver watch and sundry other articles of clothing, worth \$97, trom Caleb Dagan, or No. 374 Hudson street, on the 30th of December last, and was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Forfeited Recognizances—Grand Larcenies.—Geo. Roberts, for stealing a doubled cased silver watch from John Morris, 187 Nineteenth street.

Assault and Batteries.—William Poole, Smith Ackerman and Jasob Wilson, on Alexander Melville; Alexander Frankland, on Sarah May; Henry Relyea, on Catharine Stewart; Owen McIntee, on James King; Joseph Miller, on Joseph Riley; Sebastain Rufen, on Adam Brush; Owen Reilley, on Edward Reilley.

Dischurged.—James Hok, a black man, who was charged with highway robbery, in knocking a man down named Thomas McKeenan, on the 17th of November last, at the corner of Cross and Orange streets, and robbing him of \$4,50 in specie, was discharged; the complainant having left the city, and therefore, not appearing against him.

The Court here adjound to 11 o'clock this

city, and therefore, not appearing against him The Court here adjourned to 11 o'clock this

Special Sessions.
Before Judges Noah, and Aldermen Timpson and

Before Judges Noah, and Aldermen Timpson and Innes.

Jan. 18.—John Keating, for stealing a cloth cap, worth \$1.50, from the store of John Meany, was sent back to prison thirty days. Thomas McGuire, for assaulting a Sunday officer named Wm. P. Wade, was sent to the penitentiary for twenty days. Robert Mitchell, for stealing a cloak from Charles L. Denman, was sent to the penitentiary for six months. Patrick Shay, a boy, for stealing a game chicken from Francis J. Rosback, and Ach. Burrill, for stealing carpeting from John B. Ogden, were both found guilty, but judgmentswas suspended, and they were both discharged.

Adjourned to Friday morning at half past nine o'clock.

DE RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS

DR. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS.—
Richa doo's Bitters, advertised in another column, are highly spoken of in this riching by grounderne who are not in the habit of drinking bitters, (any more than the good girl was of goog to meeting.) for the piesure of it. We have no tuste for these tidings ourselves, being quite bitter caough airready, without the aid of rue, wormwood or quasaris. Nevertheless, if afflicted with the prevalent diseases consenerated in the advertisement and ob good to became sinher a "pail swallewer," or a bibbler, we should be inclined to call it Grant's, and inquire the way to "health and strought" of Doctor Richards and very justly recommended by physicians as of great efficiency participants and representation of the advertisement of the development of the second provided by the sightest delections matter, they communicate the hearing powers of the best medicinal roots and plants. They resions, and, if not hid saids, presure, the whole animal economy in a state of habitual healthiness. They cannot be too frequently commended to public natice by just encontained from the pressure. As S. B. S. Sands, 79 and 100 Fulton street, Agents

(37- In speaking of the excellence of the Sharry Wine Biters, of which Messers, A. B. R. D. Sands are gones. We count those prepared by Dr. S. O. Richardson, of South Reading, Masses—Eve "grant, C. T. Charles on, of South Reading, and the second of the second of Carry and Beading, and the present of the presence of Carrier, S. C. 23 Becondway; Conditionator, National Science of Carrier, Street, Street,

FIREMEN'S BALL.—The Ball in aid of the New York Fire Department Fund, will take place at the Park Theatre, on Mooday evening, Jan. 21st. Tickers 56.